

Use Find Names for UCN Tasks

**L53689
UCN**

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Honeywell
Industrial Automation and Control
Automation College
2820 West Kelton Lane
Phoenix, AZ 85023
1-800-852-3211

Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION	1
Module Overview	1
FIND NAMES USES.....	3
Typical Find Names Uses and Searches.....	3
Application Examples	4
Search Concepts.....	7
NAVIGATION PATHS AND ENTRY CHOICES	9
Navigation Overview.....	9
Navigation to UCN Checkpoint Entity References	12
UCN Checkpoint Display Orientation	13
Entry Choices for UCN Checkpoint Files	14
Navigation to UCN Checkpoint PM Sequences	18
Navigation to UCN Checkpoints for Both.....	19
Example Search.....	20
Navigation to History Groups	22
Entry Choices for History Groups.....	23
Navigation to Picture Files.....	24
Entry Choices for Picture Files	25
Navigation to Area Database Files (Schematics).....	26
Entry Choices for Area Database Files (Schematics)	27
Navigation to Area Database Files (Entities).....	28
Entry Choices for Area Database Files (Entities)	29
FIND NAMES EXAMPLES.....	31
Find Names Command Line	31
Example Search from Command File	32
FIND NAMES ERROR MESSAGES	35
UCN Checkpoint Search Errors.....	35
UCN Sequence Program Search Errors.....	36
LAB EXERCISES.....	37
Overview	37
Lab 1—Document Points on UCN.....	38
Lab 2—Document Untagged References.....	39
Lab 3—Search History Groups for Point Reference	40
Lab 4 - Search Schematics and Area Database	41
Lab 5—Build an EC with Find Names	43
Lab 6—Document Peer-to-peer (R410 and later)	45
STUDENT PROFICIENCY EVALUATION	49
Criterion Test.....	49
Self-Evaluation	51

Figures and Tables

Figure 1	Navigation to Find Names Menus	9
Figure 2	Navigation to Find Names Menus	10
Figure 3	Navigation Path to UCN Checkpoint (Entity References).....	12
Figure 4	Display Interpretation.....	13
Figure 5	Checkpoint (Entity References) Port Description	14
Figure 6	Navigation Path to UCN Checkpoint (Program References).....	18
Figure 7	Navigation Path to UCN Checkpoint (Program References).....	19
Figure 8	Example Node-to-Node Search	21
Figure 9	Navigation to History Groups	22
Figure 10	Navigation to Picture Files.....	24
Figure 11	Navigation to Area Database Files (Schematics).....	26
Figure 12	Navigation to Area Database Files (Entities).....	28
Figure 13	Command Line Format	31
Figure 14	Example Command File	32
Figure 15	Example Command File (continued)	33
Figure 16	Example Entity Reference Command File.....	43
Figure 17	R410 Checkpoint Search Display	50
Table 1	Description of Port Entries.....	15
Table 2	Valid Entries for Slots to Search	17
Table 3	Area Entities to Search	29

Acronyms

AM.....	Application Module
AO.....	Analog Output
APM.....	Advanced Process Manager
APMM.....	Advanced Process Manager
CG.....	Computer Gateway
CL.....	Control Language
CL/PM.....	Control Language for the Process Manager
DI.....	Digital Input
DISOE.....	Digital Input Sequence of Events
DO.....	Digital Output
EC.....	Executable Command
HLAI.....	High Level Analog Input
HM.....	History Module
IOP.....	Input/Output Processor
LCN.....	Local Control Network
LLAI.....	Low Level Analog Input
LLMUX.....	Low Level Multiplexer
NCF.....	Network Configuration File
NIM.....	Network Interface Module
PM.....	Process Manager
PMM.....	Process Manager Module
RNOS.....	Real-Time Network Operating System
STIM.....	Smart Transmitter Interface Module
TDC.....	Total Distributed Control
TPS.....	TotalPlant System
UCN.....	Universal Control Network

References

Publication Title	Publicatio n Number	Binder Title	Binder Number
For R5xx:			
<i>Find Names Command</i>	SW11-508	Implementation/Startup & Reconfiguration - 1	TPS 3030-1
<i>Documentation Tool</i>	SW11-509	Implementation/Startup & Reconfiguration - 1	TPS 3030-1
For R4xx:			
<i>Find Names Command</i>	SW11-408	Implementation/Engineering Operations 1	TPS 2032-1
<i>Documentation Tool</i>	SW11-409	Implementation/Engineering Operations 1	TPS 2032-1

Introduction

Module Overview

About this module	<hr/> <p>This course module discusses using Find Names for a UCN node. Concepts discussed herein apply to all UCN nodes unless otherwise noted.</p> <hr/>
Prerequisite skills	<hr/> <p>This course module assumes the reader is familiar with point configuration and LCN database-building tasks.</p> <hr/>
Objectives	<hr/> <p>The objectives of this course module are to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Locate UCN database connections.• Use Find Names searches from a command file. <hr/>
Sample test items	<hr/> <p>This course module's Criterion Test includes the following items:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Describe a scenario where the Find Names function would be used to help document the UCN database. You can use an example from the course material, or describe an example from your own application.• List ways the Find Names function is used to manage database problems. You can refer to the list from the course material, as well as include examples from your own experience. <hr/>

Find Names Uses

Typical Find Names Uses and Searches

Typical uses

The following are typical uses of Find Names when managing UCN database:

- Check for database connections before deleting a point.
- Check for database connections before modifying a point.parameter.
- Identify resources currently being used.
- Locate program references.
- Locate multiple references.
- Locate entity references.
 - Untagged or hardware references
 - Point.parameter references
 - System references
- Locate fragmented points.

Types of searches

Users have the following search options when using Find Names:

- Checkpoints and CL programs
 - History group definition
 - Area database files
 - Picture files (schematics) and Free Format Logs
 - Button files
 - User text files
 - or, search all of the above.
-

Application Examples

Description	<p>This section provides some application examples of Find Names searches. Later in this course module you will see how to use the Find Names displays to search the database. The examples that follow state a typical use and the rationale for it.</p>
Point deletion	<p>An engineer, for example, desires to know what impact deleting a point will have on the database. Because the TPS system uses an “internal reference” to that point in displays, groups, etc., it’s important to know ahead of time what the database connections are before you delete a point.</p> <p>In some cases, deleting a point may affect numerous database connections, so your search could include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Checkpoints (UCN, CG, and AM) and CL programs• History group definitions• Area database files (for example, operating groups)• Picture files (schematics, subpictures) and Free Format Logs• Button files (for example, a button that calls up the point detail display)• User text files (includes CL and user files.)
Point modification	<p>For example, say you modified a point parameter’s alarm type from deviation alarms to rate of change alarms. You may want to search the picture files to locate references to the previous alarm configuration.</p>
Documentation needs	<p>An engineer desires to document what has been built. An example is to get a listing of points built by point type. From Find Names you can get a listing of what is used is by slot number. You can then take the point listing to Documentation Tool and sort the points in alphabetical order.</p>
Identify resources being used and resources available	<p>You can get a listing of what resources have been used in your database, and therefore determine remaining available resources. This includes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• slots in a controller• point connections• point positions in an operating group• points built in a particular module or by type, such as:<ul style="list-style-type: none">– HPMM– IOP– Digital composites– Regulatory control

Continued on next page

Application Examples, Continued

Locate program references

Find Names searches programs, for example, to see what point (entity) references, messages, variables, elements of an array, are used. These searches can be performed on both the source and object files.

Multiple references

For example, process points may have inadvertently been built that use the same output hardware resource. When that happens, the control point could oscillate, because two points are trying to drive the same output hardware. Find Names can search for those hardware references so that you can identify the offending reference.

Locate entity references

Entity references consist of three types:

1. Untagged or hardware references
 2. Point.parameter references (your most common search)
 3. System references
-

Why look for untagged references?

Untagged references are important to look for before replacing IOP hardware. Some sites use untagged references in their control connections. If your site uses untagged connections, a good practice is to use Find Names to look for any untagged references before replacing an IOP. Another reason to check for untagged references is to see if that untagged connection has already been configured before you assign a “new” point to the slot. Also, because CL programs permit the use of DI hardware references, use Find Names to search CL/PM program listings and review what CL programs are currently loaded and running before replacing a DI IOP.

Why look for system references?

System references are used when a point name (tagname) cannot be built against the resource (such as a string or time variable). Knowing system format (syntax) helps you locate resources faster. System references always begin with a dollar sign (\$). Some examples of system references follow:

- Node and node specific references, for example:
 - \$NM03N09 (UCN network 3, node 9)
 - \$NM03B09 (UCN network 3, node 9, node specific)
 - Area database references, for example:
 - \$Ogroup(400), for operating group 400
-

Continued on next page

Application Examples, Continued

Locate fragmented points

Fragmented points, also called “phantom” or “ghost” points, are points that are typically deleted at the NIM level only, but maintain their connections at the PM level. This can have the undesirable effect of impacting control strategies. Some effects include the possibility that the fragmented point continues to control. Other effects include the possibility that other new points cannot be loaded into the fragmented point’s slot number.

Search Concepts

Description

This section introduces approaches and techniques used during Find Names searches. Your approach may vary from the ones listed here.

Overall approach

Note that a Find Names search is performed on a database file. While node data is returned, it is a file search not a node query. This has led users to adopt typical approaches in doing a search, such as

- Copy the file to be searched to local removable media. This helps reduce the HM load. Additionally, this prevents the possibility of accidentally corrupting your master file.
 - If removable media is not available, copy the file to a user directory on the HM and perform the search.
 - If a checkpoint is searched, a good procedure is to demand a checkpoint before the Find Names search to ensure that the file has the most current data. (Usually you need to demand a checkpoint if you are searching database during the implementation phase. If a system is up and running, the checkpoint on the system is in all likelihood current.)
-

Where to send the data

Users have several options of where to send the data as a result of a Find Names search. The Find Names results can be sent to

- a screen display,
- a printer,
- a text file (defined with a dataout, DO, command), or a
- a virtual printer (specified with a dataout, DO, command).

The rationale behind sending the data to text files is that the Find Names results can then be sorted or filtered (if necessary) with the Documentation Tool.

What's next

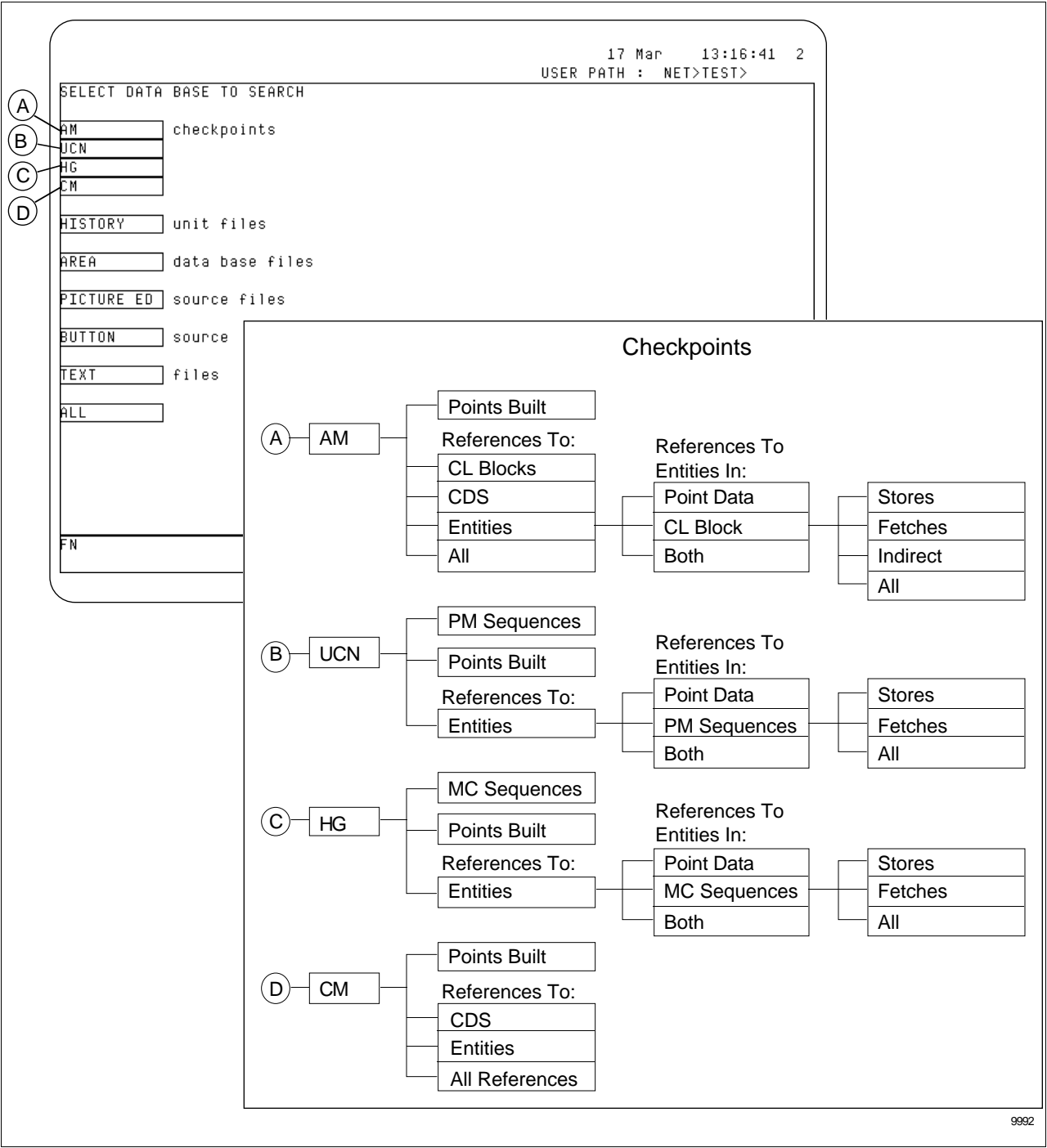
The next section presents an overview of the navigation paths you can take on a Find Names search.

Navigation Paths and Entry Choices

Navigation Overview

Description The navigation paths from the Find Names display are shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1 Navigation to Find Names Menus



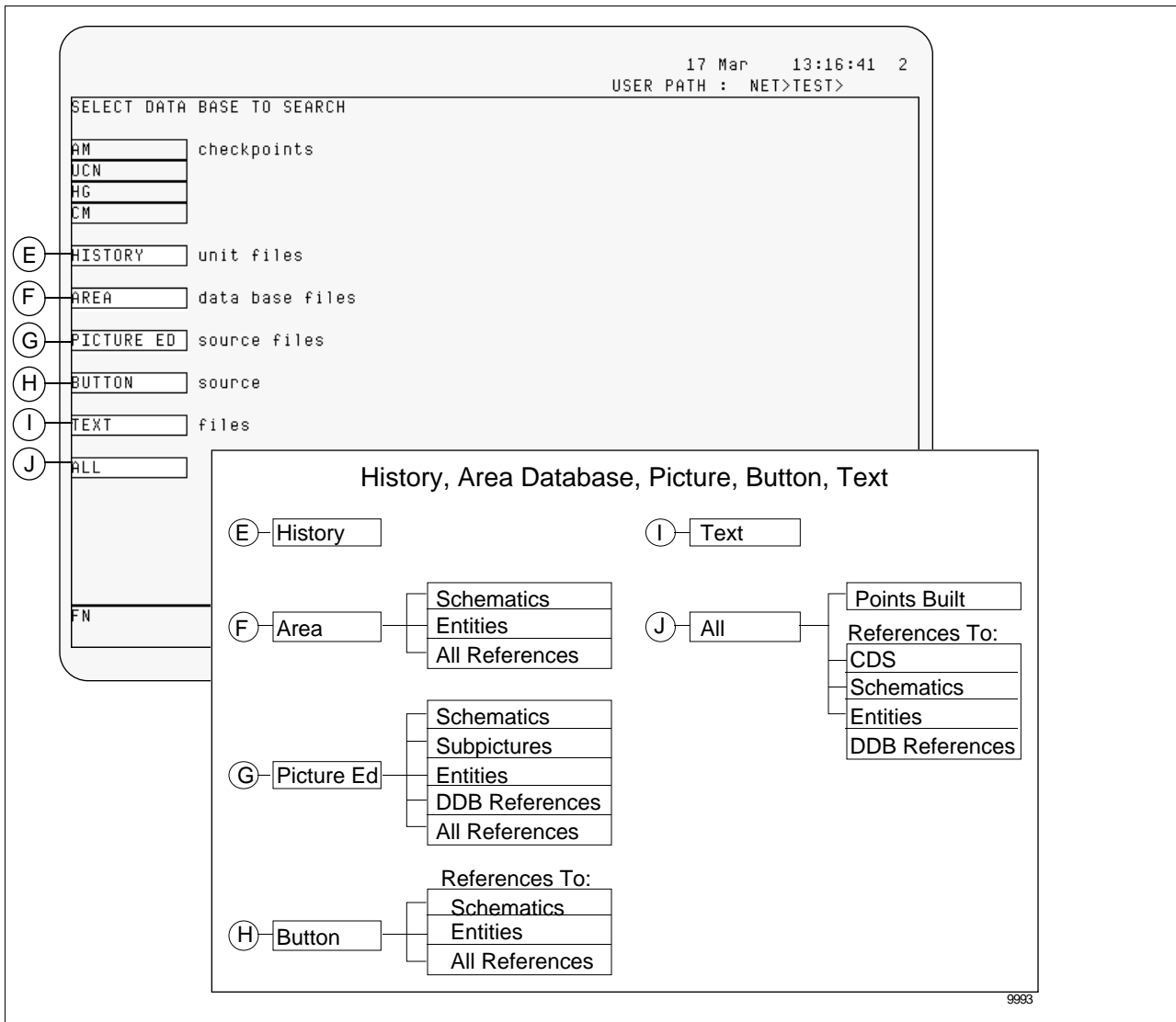
Continued on next page

Navigation Overview, Continued

Description,
continued

Additional navigation paths from the Find Names display are shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2 Navigation to Find Names Menus



Continued on next page

Navigation Overview, Continued

Points built versus entities

Did you ever wonder what the differences are between the “points built” and “references to entities” selections and end up on an undesired path? There’s an easy way to remember the difference:

- Points built gives you a listing of the “points built” in a node or module. For example,
 - TIC100
 - TIC200
 - TIC300

are examples of points that could appear in a list.

- References to entities gives you a listing of points **and** points.parameters, where the points are those found to reference the points.parameters you specified. For example,
 - FIC100 TIC100.PV
 - FIC200 TIC200.PV
 - FIC300 TIC300.PV

are examples of what might appear in a list of points and the points.parameters they are found to reference.

Note

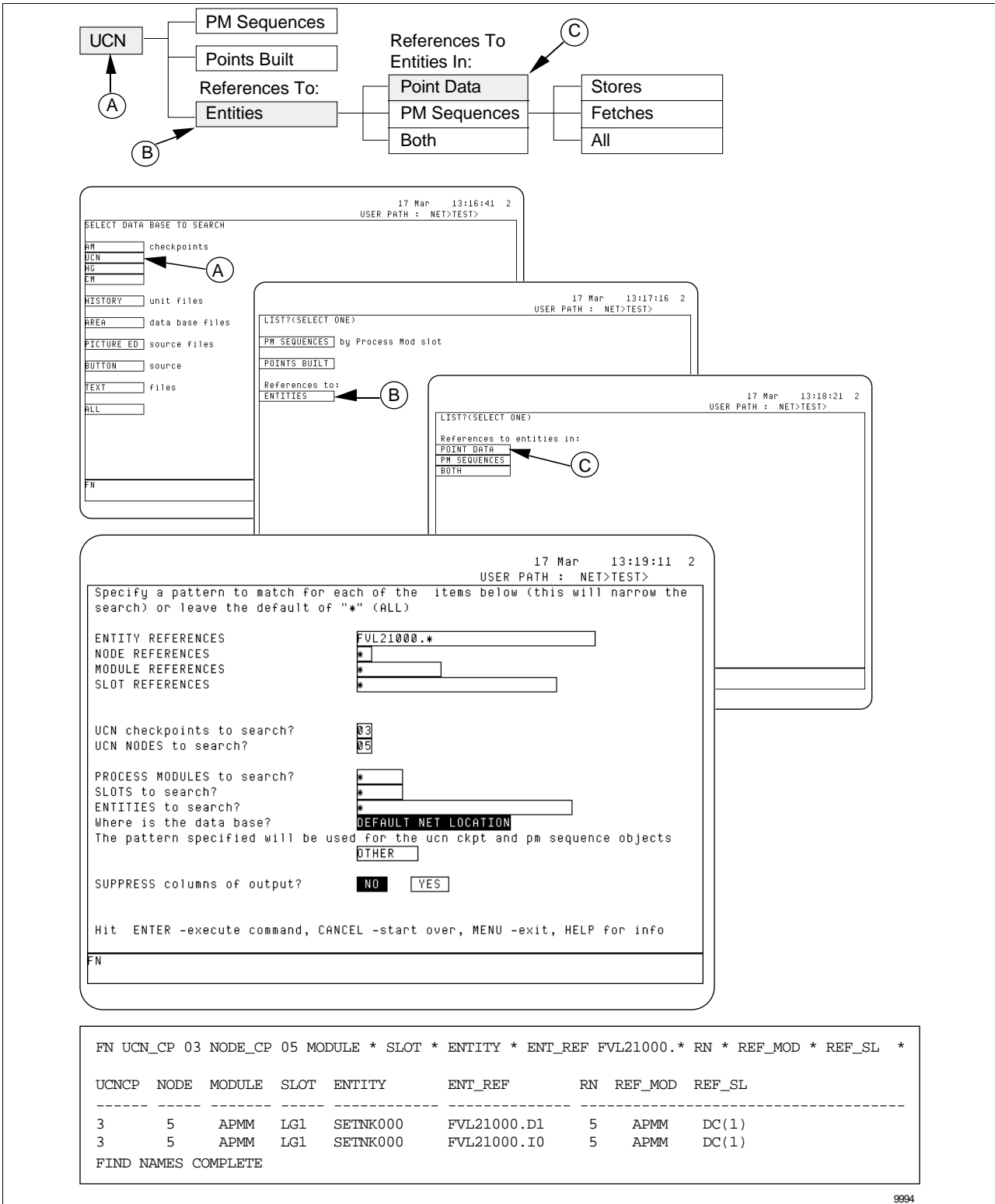
Find Names does not support Logic Manager checkpoint searches.

Navigation to UCN Checkpoint Entity References

Quick overview

The path to UCN checkpoint data is shown in Figure 3.

Figure 3 Navigation Path to UCN Checkpoint (Entity References)



9994

UCN Checkpoint Display Orientation

Description

An overview of your checkpoint choices is shown in Figure 4. The display can be thought of as having three parts:

1. What references am I looking for? These entries are asking for an entity.parameter reference.
2. What files do I search? These entries asks you what files (in this example, checkpoints) to search.
3. Where am I going to look for the reference? This entry means where is that reference residing or connected (HPMM, PMM, APMM, or point type.)

Figure 4 Display Interpretation

17 Mar 13:19:11 2
USER PATH : NET>TEST>

Specify a pattern to match for each of the items below (this will narrow the search) or leave the default of "*" (ALL)

ENTITY REFERENCES
NODE REFERENCES
MODULE REFERENCES
SLOT REFERENCES

FVL21000.*
*
*
*

What references am I looking for?

UCN checkpoints to search?
UCN NODES to search?

03
05

What files do I search?

PROCESS MODULES to search?
SLOTS to search?
ENTITIES to search?
Where is the data base?

*
*
*
DEFAULT NET LOCATION
OTHER

Where am I going to look for the reference?

The pattern specified will be used for the ucn ckpt and pm sequence objects

SUPPRESS columns of output?

NO

YES

Hit ENTER -execute command, CANCEL -start over, MENU -exit, HELP for info

FN

FN UCN_CP 03 NODE_CP 05 MODULE * SLOT * ENTITY * ENT_REF FVL21000.* RN * REF_MOD * REF_SL *

UCNCP	NODE	MODULE	SLOT	ENTITY	ENT_REF	RN	REF_MOD	REF_SL
3	5	APMM	LG1	SETNK000	FVL21000.D1	5	APMM	DC(1)
3	5	APMM	LG1	SETNK000	FVL21000.I0	5	APMM	DC(1)

FIND NAMES COMPLETE

9995

5/98

Use Find Names for UCN L53689.04

13

Entry Choices for UCN Checkpoint Files

Explanation of choices

Figure 5 shows the screen displayed after following the navigation path shown in Figure 3. Descriptions of the UCN checkpoint port entries shown in Figure 5 are given in Table 1. Note that additional ports appear depending on the path you chose for your search (refer to Figure 6 and Figure 7).

Figure 5 Checkpoint (Entity References) Port Description

17 Mar 13:19:11 2
USER PATH : NET>TEST>

Specify a pattern to match for each of the items below (this will narrow the search) or leave the default of "*" (ALL)

① ENTITY REFERENCES

② NODE REFERENCES

③ MODULE REFERENCES

④ SLOT REFERENCES

⑤ UCN checkpoints to search?

⑥ UCN NODES to search?

⑧ PROCESS MODULES to search?

⑨ SLOTS to search?

⑩ ENTITIES to search?

⑬ Where is the data base?

⑭ The pattern specified will be used for the ucn ckpt and pm sequence objects

SUPPRESS columns of output?

FVL21000.*

*

*

*

03

05

*

*

*

DEFAULT NET LOCATION

OTHER

NO YES

Hit ENTER -execute command, CANCEL -start over, MENU -exit, HELP for info

FN

FN UCN_CP 03 NODE_CP 05 MODULE * SLOT * ENTITY * ENT_REF FVL21000.* RN * REF_MOD * REF_SL *

UCNCP	NODE	MODULE	SLOT	ENTITY	ENT_REF	RN	REF_MOD	REF_SL
3	5	APMM	LG1	SETNK000	FVL21000.D1	5	APMM	DC(1)
3	5	APMM	LG1	SETNK000	FVL21000.I0	5	APMM	DC(1)

FIND NAMES COMPLETE

9996

Continued on next page

Entry Choices for UCN Checkpoint Files, Continued

Description

How you use the Find Name selections determines how broad or narrow your search (scope of search) becomes from the Find Names display.

Meaning of entries

Table 1 describes the meaning of the port entries for Figure 4, Figure 5, and Figure 6.

Table 1 Description of Port Entries

Item	Port Description	Valid Entries	Scope of search/output
1	ENTITY REFERENCES	*, ?, for all or part of pattern to match. EXAMPLES: TIC1??.*, TIC*.*, !DI??S??.*, \$NM??B??.*	Entity reference, typically in the form tagname.parameter. System, hardware, and point references permitted.
2	NODE REFERENCES	*, ?, UCN node number 1-64	UCN node number of the entity references. (R410 and later)
3	MODULE REFERENCES	*, ?, HPMM, APMM, PMM, IOPn EXAMPLES: IOP*, APMM, IOP5	Control partition (HPMM, APMM, PMM) or IOP of the entity references. (R410 and later)
4	SLOT REFERENCES	*, ?, FLnnnn, TMnnnn, NMnnnn, RPnnnn, RCnnnn, LGnnnn, DCnnnn, PMnnnn, DVnnnn, ARnnn, IOPn EXAMPLES: IOP*, RC10, LG20, FL[3-5]	Slot number of the entity references (such as flags, timers, numerics, reg PV, reg. control, logic slots, dig. composites, process module, device control, array point, or IOP slot). (R410 and later)
5	UCN checkpoints to search?	*,?, UCN network number 01-20	The .CP checkpoint file (&Inn, where nn is a number 1-20).
6	UCN NODES to search?	*, ?, UCN node number 1-64	UCN node-specified; this port appears when POINT DATA or BOTH selected from References to Entities menu
7	PROCESS Managers to search?	*, ?, UCN node number 1-64	UCN node-specified; this port appears when PM SEQUENCES or BOTH selected from References to Entities menu

Continued on next page

Entry Choices for UCN Checkpoint Files, Continued

Meaning of entries, Table 1 continues the description of Find Names port entries.
continued

Table 1 Description of Port Entries (continued)

Item	Port Description	Valid Entries	Scope of search/output
8	PROCESS MODULES to search?	*, ?, HPMM, APMM, PMM, DI, DO, HLAI LLAI, AO, STIM, LLMUX, PI, SI, DISOE	UCN module-specified.
9	Slots to search?	*, ?, FLnnnn, TMnnnn, NMnnnn, RPnnnn, RCnnnn, LGnnnn, DCnnnn, PMnnnn, DVnnn, ARnnn, IOPn EXAMPLES: IOP*, RC10, LG20, FL[3-5]	Specified slots, such as flags, timers, numerics, reg PV, reg. control, logic slots, dig. composites, process module, array point, or IOP slot. (see Table 2)
10	ENTITIES to search?	*, ?, entity name EXAMPLES: TIC1??, TIC*, !DI??S??, \$NM??B??	Entity, typically in the form tagname. System, hardware, and point entities permitted. This port appears when POINT DATA or BOTH selected from References to Entities menu.
11	PROCESS MODULE entities to search?	*, ?, entity name EXAMPLES: REAC??, REA*	Searches the specified process module entities for references to the tagname.parameter specified (in Item 1). This port appears when PM SEQUENCES or BOTH selected from References to Entities menu.
12	PM sequence programs to search?	*, ?, program name	Searches the specified sequence programs for references to the tagname.parameter specified (in Item 1). This port appears when PM SEQUENCES or BOTH selected from References to Entities menu.
13	Where is the database?	Defaults to network unless a different path is opened by selecting OTHER target.	Pathname to database file.
14	SUPPRESS columns of output?	Selection option from screen.	Suppresses the columns of output specified by the user. The # symbol can be used to suppress columns if using command line entry.

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Entry Choices for UCN Checkpoint Files, Continued

Valid entries for “Slots to search?”

Table 2 lists valid entries for the “Slots to search?” entry port (Item 9 in Table 1) for the PM and the APM.

Table 2 Valid Entries for Slots to Search

Slot Type	Type Identifier	PM Slot Number	APM Slot Number	HPM Slot Number
Logic	LG	1-80	1-80	1-400
Digital Composite	DC	1-255	1-255	1-999
Time	TIME	N/A	1-4096	1-4096
Timer	TM	1-64	1-64	1-64
Flag	FL	1-1023	1-16,384	1-16,384
Numeric	NM	1-2047	1-16,384	1-16,384
Regulatory Control	RC	1-160	1-160	1-250
Regulatory PV	RP	1-80	1-80	1-125
Process Module	PM	1-160	1-160	1-250
Array Point	AR	N/A	1-256	1-500
Device Control	DV	N/A	1-160	1-400

Navigation to UCN Checkpoint PM Sequences

Description The R410 navigation path to the Find Names display for UCN checkpoint entity references/PM sequences is shown in Figure 6.

Figure 6 Navigation Path to UCN Checkpoint (Program References)

The diagram shows the navigation path from 'UCN' to 'PM Sequences', then to 'References To Entities In:', which branches into 'Point Data', 'PM Sequences', and 'Both'. 'PM Sequences' further branches into 'Stores', 'Fetches', and 'All'.

The terminal screenshot shows the following steps:

- Specify a pattern to match for each of the items below (this will narrow the search) or leave the default of "*" (ALL)
- ENTITY REFERENCES: FVL21000.*
- NODE REFERENCES: *
- MODULE REFERENCES: *
- SLOT REFERENCES: *
- UCN checkpoints to search?: 03
- PROCESS Managers to search?: 05
- PROCESS MODULE entities to search?: REACT*
- PM sequence programs to search?: ABMIX*
- Where is the data base?: DEFAULT NET LOCATION
- The pattern specified will be used for the ucn ckpt and pm sequence objects: OTHER
- SUPPRESS columns of output?: NO
- SELECT columns to be suppressed: YES

The output shows the following columns: MEDIA, UCN_CP, PM, PMOD_ENT, PM_SEQ, ENT_REF, RN, REF_MOD, REF_SL.

UCNCP	PM	PMOD_ENT	PM_SEQ	ENT_REF	RN	REF_MOD	REF_SL
3	5	REACT000	ABMIX000	FVL21000.MODATTR	5	APMM	DC(1)
3	5	REACT000	ABMIX000	FVL21000.MODE	5	APMM	DC(1)
3	5	REACT000	ABMIX000	FVL21000.OP	5	APMM	DC(1)

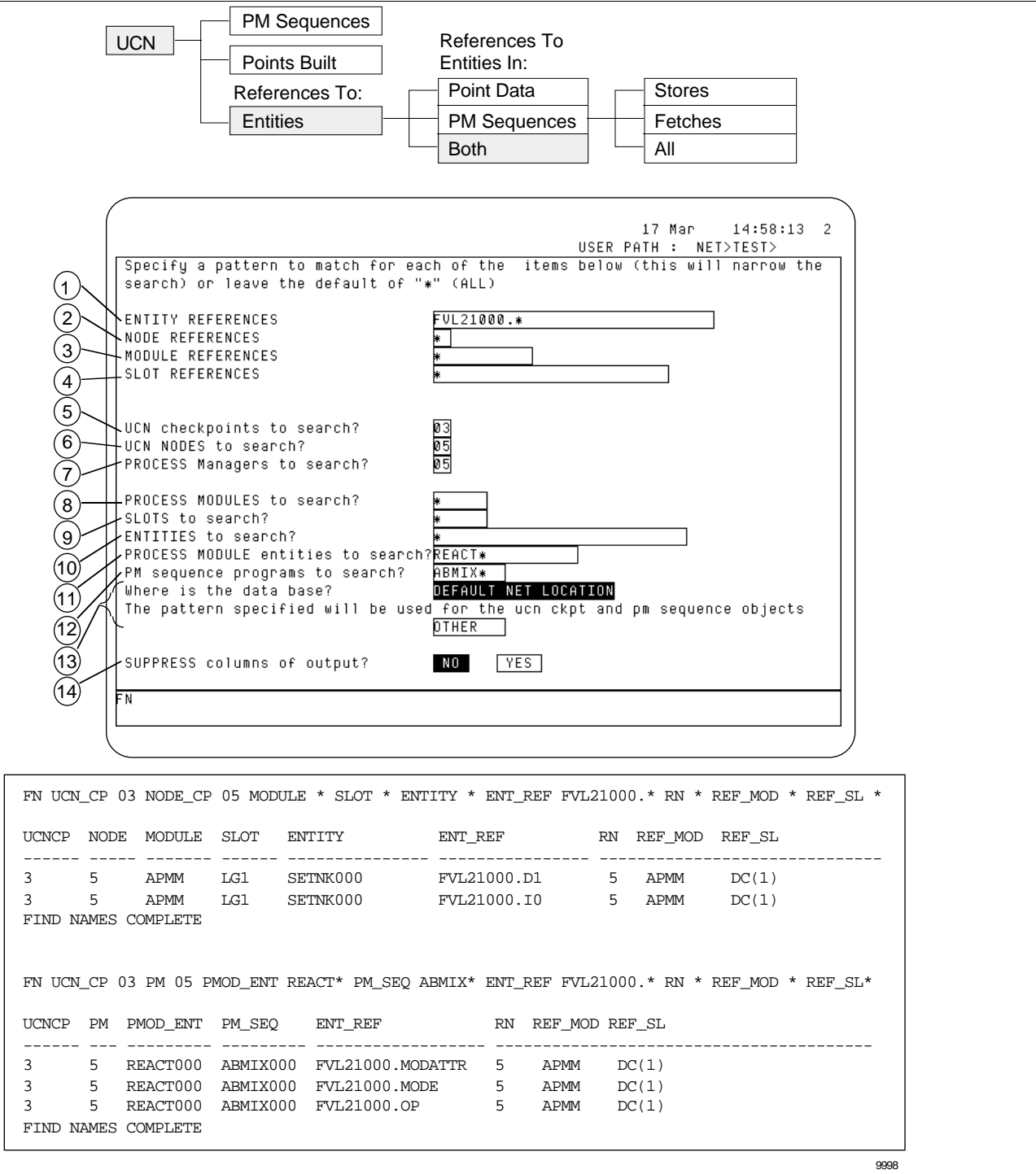
FIND NAMES COMPLETE

9997

Navigation to UCN Checkpoints for Both

Description The R410 navigation path to the Find Names display for UCN checkpoint entity references for both point data and PM sequences is shown in Figure 7. Refer to Table 1 to review any port entries.

Figure 7 Navigation Path to UCN Checkpoint (Program References)



Example Search

Example peer-to-peer search

The “Node References” entry (Item 2 in Table 1) and the “UCN nodes to search?” (Item 6) or “Process Managers to search?” (Item 7) entries can be used to generate a search for peer-to-peer connections between two UCN nodes. You can do this to provide a more organized search, by node-to-node, instead of using “wild card” references that list all node references to peer nodes *and* local connections within the node.

The advantage of using a “wild card” search is that you get all references, but you would have to sort through the node-to-node references again (Documentation Tool can do this for you). The advantage of a narrow search is that you get only the data you need.

Example search

For example, a user could ask for all entity references from node 3 to node 5 on UCN 1. This actually requires a search for references from node 3 to node 5 *and it also requires* a search from node 5 to node 3.

Figure 8 illustrates this approach, note the printout results from this type of narrow search.

Continued on next page

Example Search, Continued

Figure 8 Example Node-to-Node Search

19 Mar 13:00:17 2
USER PATH : NET>TEST>

Specify a pattern to match for each of the items below (this will narrow the search) or leave the default of "*" (ALL)

ENTITY REFERENCES (A)
NODE REFERENCES
MODULE REFERENCES
SLOT REFERENCES

UCN checkpoints to search? (B)
UCN NODES to search? (C)

PROCESS MODULES to search?
SLOTS to search?
ENTITIES to search?
Where is the data base?
The pattern specified will be used for the ucn ckpt and pm sequence objects

SUPPRESS columns of output?
SELECT columns to be suppressed

FN (C) (A)

FN	UCN_CP	NODE_CP	MODULE	SLOT	LG1	ENTITY	ENT_REF	RN	REF_MOD	REF_SL
5	APMM	SETNK000	\$NM03B03.FL(1)	3	PMM	FL(1)				

FIND NAMES COMPLETE

19 Mar 14:15:57 2
USER PATH : NET>TEST>

Specify a pattern to match for each of the items below (this will narrow the search) or leave the default of "*" (ALL)

ENTITY REFERENCES (D)
NODE REFERENCES
MODULE REFERENCES
SLOT REFERENCES

UCN checkpoints to search? (E)
UCN NODES to search? (F)

PROCESS MODULES to search?
SLOTS to search?
ENTITIES to search?
Where is the data base?
The pattern specified will be used for the ucn ckpt and pm sequence objects

SUPPRESS columns of output?
SELECT columns to be suppressed

FN (E) (F) (D)

FN	UCN_CP	NODE_CP	MODULE	SLOT	LG1	ENTITY	ENT_REF	RN	REF_MOD	REF_SL
3	PMM	TANK100	\$NM03B05.FL(2)	5	APMM	FL(2)				
3	PMM	TANK100	\$NM03B05.FL(3)	5	APMM	FL(3)				
3	PMM	TANK100	\$NM03B05.FL(1)	5	APMM	FL(1)				

FIND NAMES COMPLETE

10007

Navigation to History Groups

Description The navigation path to the Find Names display for History Groups is shown in Figure 9.

Figure 9 Navigation to History Groups

History

17 Mar 10:44:00 6
USER PATH : \$F11>HEAT>

Specify a pattern to match for each of the items below (this will narrow the search) or leave the default of "*" (ALL)

ENTITY REFERENCES

HISTORY units to search?

HISTORY groups to search?

Where is the data base?

OTHER

SUPPRESS columns of output? ☒ NO ☐ YES

Hit ENTER -execute command, CANCEL -start over, MENU -exit, HELP for info

FN

FN

Loading Overlay

FN H_UNIT 01 H_GRP * ENT_REF FIC21841.*

	MEDIA	HU	HGRP	ENT_REF
NET>!002	01	1		FIC21841.PV
NET>!002	01	1		FIC21841.SP
NET>!002	01	1		FIC21841.CV

FIND NAMES COMPLETE

9999

Entry Choices for History Groups

Description

Recall that History Groups are assigned by unit numbers. Each group is then defined during History Groups configuration to collect data for up to 20 tagname.parameters. A historized value is not limited to just PVs, but can include any valid UCN parameter.

Meaning of entries

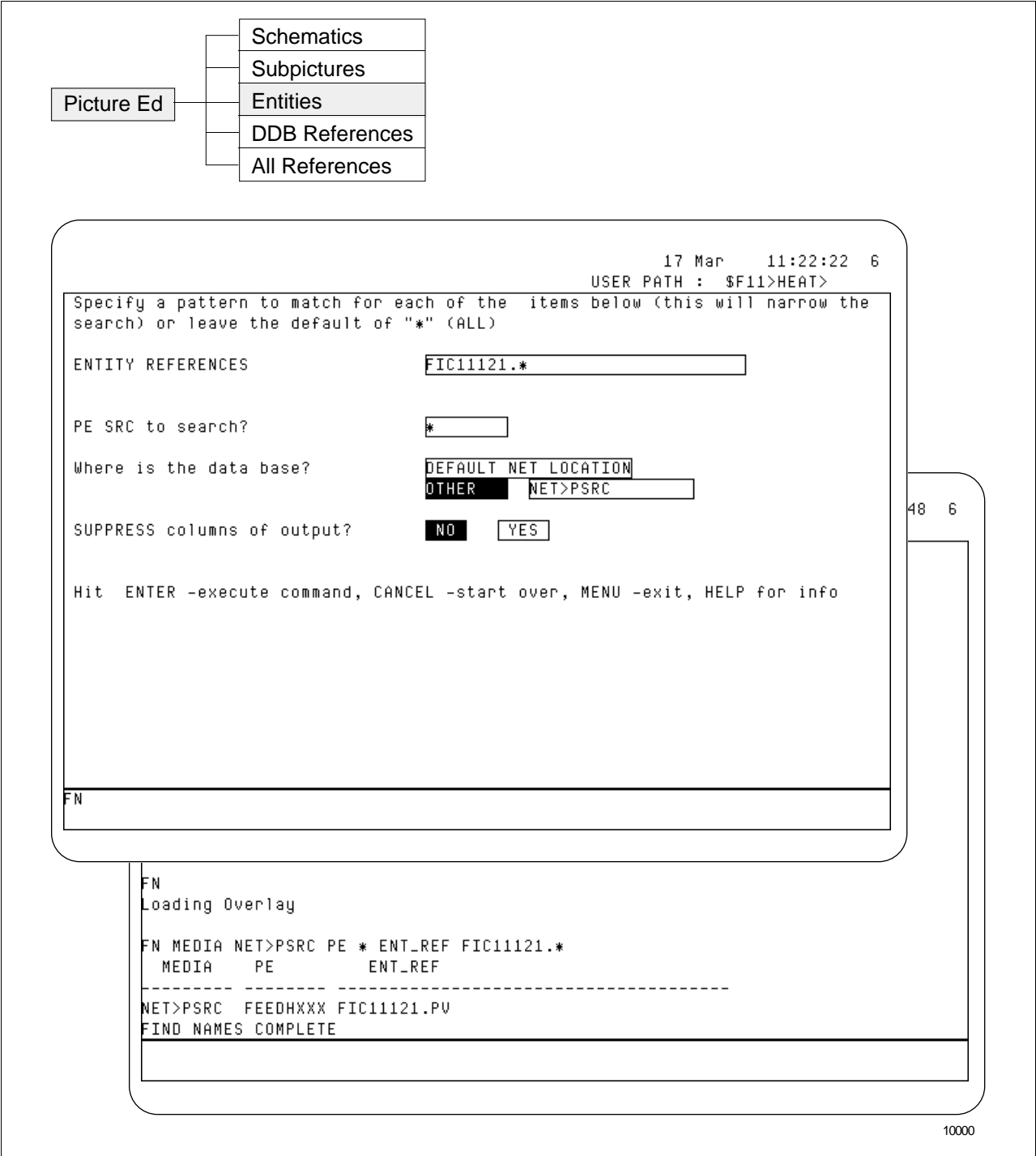
The entries in Figure 9 are described as follows:

- Entity References
 - This refers to the tagname.parameter to search for in the history groups. The “*” character can be used to wild card the tagname or the parameter name or both (*.*)).
 - History units to search?
 - This refers to the unit id as defined during NCF configuration. Because history is stored by unit number, the NCF.CF file must be used in order to determine the unit number of the unit id specified. Find Names uses the path as defined under “Volume Pathnames” to find the NCF. The “wild card” default entry of “*” searches all history units.
 - History groups to search?
 - This refers to the history group number defined during History Group configuration. The “wild card” default entry of “*” searches all history groups.
 - Where is the database?
 - This refers to the database residing on a history volume defined during NCF configuration. A selection of DEFAULT NET LOCATION directs the search to the history volumes on the network. Selecting OTHER opens up a new entry port where a pathname for the search can be entered.
-

Navigation to Picture Files

Description The navigation path to the Find Names display for pictures is shown in Figure 10.

Figure 10 Navigation to Picture Files



Entry Choices for Picture Files

Description

This section considers a typical picture file search a UCN administrator would perform. For example, a search for entity references would include the path shown in Figure 10.

Meaning of entries

The entries in Figure 10 are described as follows:

- Entity References
 - This refers to the tagname.parameter to search for in the picture editor *and* Free Format Log source files. The “*” character can be used to wild card the tagname or the parameter name or both (*.*)
 - PE SRC to search?
 - This refers to the picture editor *and* Free Format Log source files to search. A “wild card” default entry of “*” searches all source files in the pathname specified in the next entry.
 - Where is the database?
 - This entry defines where the source files reside. Selecting DEFAULT NET LOCATION directs the search to all volumes and directories on NET. Selecting OTHER opens up a new port where a pathname for the search can be entered.
-

Navigation to Area Database Files (Schematics)

Description Having located the schematic names from your entity reference search, your next step could also include a search for what Area the schematic resides in. The navigation path to the Find Names display for Area database is shown in Figure 11.

Figure 11 Navigation to Area Database Files (Schematics)

Area

Schematics

Entities

All References

17 Mar 11:28:48 6
USER PATH : \$F11>HEAT>

Specify a pattern to match for each of the items below (this will narrow the search) or leave the default of "*" (ALL)

SCHEMATICS

FEEDHXXX

AREA DATA BASE to search?

*

ENTITIES to search?

*

Where is the data base?

DEFAULT NET LOCATION

OTHER

SUPPRESS columns of output?

NO

YES

Hit ENTER -execute command, CANCEL -start over, MENU -exit, HELP for info

42 6

FN

Loading Overlay

FN	AREA	* ENTITY	* SCHEM	FEEDHXXX
	MEDIA	AREA	ENTITY	SCHEM
NET>&D01	1	\$OABSTRT		FEEDHXXX
NET>&D03	3	\$OABSTRT		FEEDHXXX
NET>&D04	4	\$OABSTRT		FEEDHXXX
NET>&D05	5	\$OABSTRT		FEEDHXXX
NET>&D06	6	\$OABSTRT		FEEDHXXX
NET>&D07	7	\$OABSTRT		FEEDHXXX
NET>&D08	8	\$OABSTRT		FEEDHXXX
NET>&D10	10	\$OABSTRT		FEEDHXXX

FIND NAMES COMPLETE

10001

Entry Choices for Area Database Files (Schematics)

Meaning of entries

The entries in Figure 11 are described as follows:

- Schematics
 - This refers to which schematics to search for in the Area database files.
 - Area database to search?
 - This refers to the &Dnn (where nn is a number from 1 to 10) Area database files. A “wild card” default value of “*” searches all areas.
 - Entities to search?
 - This refers to the Area database entities listed in Table 3. While a picture can be referred to as an Associated display, your most likely search will include the pathname catalog (\$OABSTRT), which lists the schematics intended to be memory-resident. Following a schematic modification, knowing what schematics are memory-resident helps you identify which Universal Stations need to be reloaded.
 - Where is the database?
 - This entry defines where the area database files reside. Selecting DEFAULT NET LOCATION directs the search to the area database directories on NET. Selecting OTHER opens up a new entry port where a pathname for the search can be entered.
-

Navigation to Area Database Files (Entities)

Description Your entity reference search could also include a search for where the reference resides in the Area database. The navigation path to the Find Names display for Area database is shown in Figure 12.

Figure 12 Navigation to Area Database Files (Entities)

Area

Schematics

Entities

All References

17 Mar 11:43:37 6
USER PATH : \$F11>HEAT>

Specify a pattern to match for each of the items below (this will narrow the search) or leave the default of "*" (ALL)

ENTITY REFERENCES

AREA DATA BASE to search?

ENTITIES to search?

Where is the data base?

DEFAULT NET LOCATION

OTHER

SUPPRESS columns of output? ☒ NO ☐ YES

Hit ENTER -execute command, CANCEL -start over, MENU -exit, HELP for info

FN

FN

Loading Overlay

FN AREA * ENTITY * ENT_REF FIC11121.*

MEDIA	AREA	ENTITY	ENT_REF
NET>8D04	4	\$ANNDATA(21)	FIC11121
NET>8D04	4	\$ANNDATA(30)	FIC11121
NET>8D04	4	\$OGROUP(81)	FIC11121
NET>8D04	4	\$OUNTRND(21)	FIC11121

FIND NAMES COMPLETE

10002

Entry Choices for Area Database Files (Entities)

Meaning of entries

The entries in Figure 12 are described as follows:

- Entity References
 - This refers to the tagname.parameter to search for.
- Area Database to search?
 - This refers to the &Dnn (where nn is a number from 1 to 10) Area database files. A “wild card” default value of “*” searches all areas.
- Entities to search?
 - This refers to the Area database entities listed in Table 3. In other words, what do I want to search in the Area database? For example, “\$OGROUP(nnn)” is the Area database operating group *entity*.

Meaning of area database Entities to search.

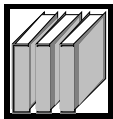
Area database entity names and what they represent are listed in Table 3.

Table 3 Area Entities to Search

Entity	Meaning
\$ANNDATA	Annunciator policy
\$ANPOLC	LCN node annunciation policy
\$DMONBLK(n)	Hiway box annunciation policy
\$OABSTRT	Pathname catalog
\$OBTCHSM	batch Summary display
\$OFFLOG(n)	Free format log
\$OGROUP(n)	Group display
\$OLOG(n)	Standard log
\$OMODGRP(n)	Process module group
\$OPRCJOR(n)	Process journal
\$OPRTRND(n)	Printed trend
\$OREPORT(n)	Report
\$SOEJOR(n)	SOE Journal
\$OSYSJOR(n)	System Journal
\$OSYSTAT	System Status
\$OTREND	Area Trend display
\$OUNITSM(N)	Unit Summary display
\$OUNTRND(n)	Unit Trend display
\$RTJNL	Real Time journal assignment
\$RUNTSTS	Unit Assignment display

Continued on next page

Entry Choices for Area Database Files (Entities), Continued



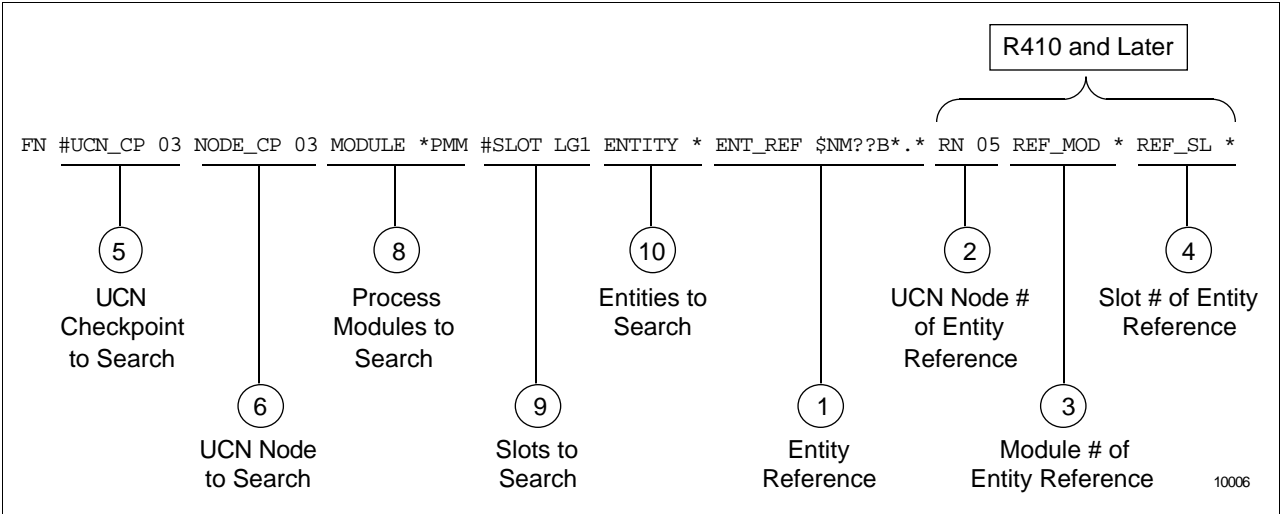
REFERENCE—The *Find Names Command* manual, binder TPS 3030-1, documents the Area Database entities.

Find Names Examples

Find Names Command Line

Description	As you probably suspected, Find Names can be a part of an Executable Command (EC) file . You can then build your own utility that engineers, operators, and technicians can easily use.
Search syntax	<p>The format of the command line can be seen after you invoke a search. The following example reviews the format for a UCN checkpoint search for entity references.</p> <p>First consider the command for an entity references to point data search. The command line appears as in Figure 13, refer to Table 1 for valid field entries.</p>

Figure 13 Command Line Format



Continued on next page

Example Search from Command File

Example peer search

The command file in Figure 14 incorporates Find Names commands that search for peer-to-peer connections. This example could be useful as a utility for engineers or system administrators because it filters out local connections and retrieves just the peer connections.

Presumably the user could have Find Names output the results to a text file, where the results could be filtered even further by Documentation Tool or to a PC tool (after going through a text file converter.) The reason you would want to take it to Documentation Tool is to find out the parameter the entity reference is connected to. Knowing the parameter will help you identify whether it is a push or pull transfer.

Example command file

Figure 14 Example Command File

```
LARRY2.EC
03/23/93 08:34:39

& THIS FILE USES FIND NAMES COMMANDS TO SEARCH FOR PEER TO PEER CONNECTIONS.
& R410 IS REQUIRED. WHEN A FIND NAMES SEARCH IS PERFORMED FOR PEER TO PEER
& CONNECTIONS, TWO SEARCHES ARE REQUIRED -- A SEARCH FOR CONNECTIONS FROM NODE
& "A" TO NODE "B" AS WELL AS A SEARCH FROM NODE "B" TO NODE "A". NOTE: THIS
& COMMAND FILE DOES NOT SEARCH SEQUENCE PROGRAMS, ALTHOUGH IT WOULD BE VERY
& EASY TO ADD THE FIND NAMES COMMANDS TO DO THAT

&V1 "TYPE IN UCN NODE NUMBER (1-31) FOR THE PEER TO PEER CONNECTIONS"

& CREATE A FILE AND USE FOR A STRING COMPARE. THIS IS DONE BECAUSE WHEN YOU
& SEARCH FOR PEER CONNECTIONS, IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO SEARCH FOR LOCAL
& CONNECTIONS. FOR EXAMPLE, IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO SEARCH PM#9 FOR CONNECTIONS
& TO PM#9.

DO NET>JIMK>^V1.XP
DO
&P FILE USED FOR UCN NODE NUMBER COMPARE

& CREATE A FILE AND OUTPUT THE FIND NAMES RESULTS. THIS FILE CAN THEN BE
& FILTERED AT DOCUMENTATION TOOL OR TAKEN TO A TEXT FILE CONVERTER. THIS IS
& DONE TO IDENTIFY WHETHER THE CONNECTION IS A "PUSH" OR "PULL" CONNECTION.

DO CONNECTS.XX
```

command file continued on next page

Continued on next page

Example Search from Command File, Continued

Example command file, continued

Figure 15 Example Command File (continued)

```
& OPEN A FILE THAT CONTAINS A LIST (IN COLUMN FORMAT) OF UCN NODE NUMBERS THE
& FILE IS CALLED NUMBAH.XX, AND CAN BE BUILT BY A USER.

&F NET>JIMK>NUMBAH.XX
&L NEXT
&IF NOT READ
&THEN &G FINISH
&IF EXISTS NET>JIMK>^R1.XP
&THEN &G NEXT
&P
&P
&P LIST OF NODE REFERENCES FROM NODE ^V1 TO NODE ^R1
&P
FN UCN_CP * NODE_CP ^V1 MODULE * SLOT * ENTITY * ENT_REF * RN ^R1 REF_MOD *
REF_SL * &P
&P
&P
&P LIST OF NODE REFERENCES FROM NODE ^R1 TO NODE ^V1
&P
FN UCN_CP 03 NODE_CP ^R1 MODULE * SLOT * ENTITY * ENT_REF * RN ^V1 REF_MOD *
REF_SL * &P
&P
&P
&G NEXT
&L FINISH
DO
DL NET>JIMK>^V1.XP
&P THIS COMPLETES YOUR SEARCH, ADIOS!
```

ATTENTION

ATTENTION— To get the FN command line into a text file that has an 80-character limitation, you can

- command a dataout (DO) to a file,
- invoke and run Find Names,
- wait for Find Names to complete, or abort (Ctl - Break) while Find Names is outputting, and then
- edit the file. (Delete line and insert line are shortcuts to move the FN command line.)

Find Names Error Messages

UCN Checkpoint Search Errors

Description

Find Names error messages encountered during a UCN checkpoint search and a typical cause are listed below.

- Corrupted Data in File
 - A point does not have a corresponding checkpoint record in a PM/APM/HPM checkpoint file.
 - Possible cause: It is possible that more points exist in the NIM's checkpoint file of a particular point type than exist as checkpoint records in the node's checkpoint file.
 - Incorrect File Version
 - The version/revision filed in a point's checkpoint record in a PM/APM/HPM checkpoint file does not match the version/revision numbers against which Find Names was compiled.
 - Possible cause: It is possible that Find Names was not released with the newer release of the HPM, APM, or PM personality.
 - Invalid File Configuration Revision
 - The revision of the NIM/PM/APM/HPM master file or checkpoint file does not match the revision against which Find Names was compiled. The error is reported by the RNOS File System (error 80) when trying to open the file.
 - Memory Unavailable
 - Memory could not be retrieved for a particular structure that is used by Find Names to process the Find Names command line. This error is fatal and aborts Find Names processing.
 - Value Out of Range
 - A connection value could not be converted from its internal format to its external format.
 - Possible cause: It is possible that a point does not exist in the NIM's checkpoint file for a point referenced in the connection value. For example, the point could have been deleted with LOADSCOP=NIMONLY and done when two NIMs are used for peer-to-peer.
 - Possible cause: It is possible that the IOP configuration of the node has been changed and checkpointed without the corresponding hardware address used in a connection being updated. For example, !DO05S01.OP is used in a point's connection but module 5 is no longer a DO module but a STIM module.
 - Point Not Established
 - Name deleted at NIM level but still present at node level.
-

UCN Sequence Program Search Errors

Description

Find Names error messages encountered during a UCN sequence program search and a typical cause are listed below.

- Memory Unavailable
 - Memory could not be obtained for data structures used by Find Names to process the list of possible sequence program names or to process an individual sequence program.
- Sequence Name not in Checkpointed Library
 - The name of the sequence currently being processed has not been put in the NIM library.
 - Possible cause: The sequence was compiled without using the -CL (update library) switch.
 - Possible cause: Find Names is not reading the most recent NIM checkpoint file.
- Sequence Must be Recompiled with Latest Compiler
 - The CL compiler used to compile a PM sequence was older than R300. This does not apply to an APM/HPM sequence that is not recognized by R300 Find Names.

Summary

In this course module, you have seen a number of uses for Find Names. Now go to the lab exercise and practice your skills.

Lab Exercises

Overview

Introduction

The purpose of the following labs is to give you practice in using the Find Names utility. It is also important to gain an understanding of the situations in which Find Names can be most useful. The following labs present scenarios that make good use of Find Names.

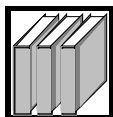
Which labs to select

If Find Names is new to you, select the scenarios that are most interesting to you. If you have used Find Names previously, select those scenarios that are new to you. If you are an experienced Find Names user, feel free to try your own scenario.

Lab materials

Before beginning the lab, you need

- A cartridge containing all the files necessary for these Find Names searches. Performing searches on your cartridge rather than the NET prevents conflicts between users trying to access the same files at the same time.
 - A partition sheet containing information about your resources on the system. Your student directory on the network is NET>S###> where ### represents the partition number you are assigned.
-



OPTIONAL REFERENCE—*Find Names Manual*, Binder: TPS 3030-1

ATTENTION

ATTENTION—Some of these searches are performed on checkpoint files. You would normally want to make sure that your current checkpoint is up to date before initiating a Find Names search. If it was not, your first step would be to perform a demand checkpoint. You may want to demand a checkpoint to your cartridge for practice at this time.

Lab 1—Document Points on UCN

Scenario

Suppose you want to document the points that have been built on your UCN. Use Find Names to create this list. Because you may want to refer to this data at some point in the future, send your output to a file in your student directory.

Looking forward

If you later wanted to sort or filter the data from this Find Names search, the file you create can be used by Documentation Tool to accomplish this. Save this file for use later in the Documentation Tool Lab.

Document UCN

The following steps create a file that lists all the points on your UCN:

Step	Action
1	Insert your cartridge into a drive you can access.
2	From the Command Processor, type: DO NET>S###> LAB1.XX (where ### = student partition) Press [ENTER].
3	From the Command Processor, type in FN, and press [ENTER] to invoke the Find Names Main Menu.
4	Select the UCN target (checkpoints).
5	Select the Points Built target.
6	Accept the default value of wildcard (*) for all ports except the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">UCN checkpoints to search? nn (nn=UCN #)Where is the database? OTHER \$Fn>* (n=cartridge drive)
7	Press [ENTER] to initiate the Find Names command line.
8	The output from Find Names will print to your screen and to the file in your student directory.
9	Once the output completes, direct output back to your screen only by typing DO Press [ENTER]
10	To view the file you have created on your cartridge, type PR NET>S###>LAB1.XX (where ### = student partition) Press [ENTER], and the file is displayed on your screen.

Lab 2—Document Untagged References

Scenario

A Digital Output IOP in your UCN node needs to be replaced. A slot summary of this IOP shows that no tagged points have been built. Before pulling this IOP, you want to make sure that there are no untagged hardware references in this IOP being used by other points in the PMM/APMM/HPMM. Perform a Find Names search to accomplish this.

Find untagged references

The following steps show you how to locate untagged hardware references:

Step	Action
1	Insert your cartridge into a drive you can access.
2	Call up the UCN Status display for your assigned UCN.
3	Select your HPM, APM, or PM, and then select the DETAIL STATUS target to call up the node Status display.
4	Select a DO IOP and select the SLOT SUMMARY target. Record the slot numbers and tagnames that are displayed. _____ _____ _____
5	From the Command Processor, type in FN, and press [ENTER] to invoke the Find Names Main Menu.
6	Select the UCN target (checkpoints).
7	Select the References to ENTITIES target.
8	Select the References to Entities in POINT DATA target.
9	Accept the default value of wildcard (*) for all ports except the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ENTITY REFERENCES !DOmmS??.* (mm= number of the IOP card in the card file)• UCN checkpoints to search? uu (uu=UCN #)• UCN NODES to search? bb (bb=node # on UCN)• Where is the database? OTHER \$Fn>* (n=cartridge drive)
10	Press [ENTER] to initiate the Find Names command line.
11	The output from Find Names will display a list of all references, tagged and untagged, to DO IOP nn found in the checkpoint file for the UCN and node specified.

Lab 3—Search History Groups for Point Reference

Scenario

You are planning to delete the FIC point listed on your partition sheet (FIC21### where ###=your student partition number) from the system. You want to know where this point is referenced throughout the system so that you may remove it before deletion. You know it is configured in one or more history groups and you want to use Find Names to identify the groups for you. Perform a search to accomplish this.

ATTENTION

ATTENTION— Keep in mind that in order to locate *all* references to this point, you would need to perform several Find Names searches. For example, checkpoints, areas, schematics, free format logs, and button files may need to be searched as well.

Find history groups

The following steps will identify all history groups that contain your FIC point:

Step	Action
1	Insert your cartridge into a drive you can access.
2	From the Command Processor, type in FN and press [ENTER] to invoke the Find Names Main Menu.
3	Select the HISTORY target (unit files).
4	Accept the default value of wildcard (*) for all ports except the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">ENTITY REFERENCES FIC21###.* (###=partition number)HISTORY units to search? uu (uu=unit id from partition sheet)Where is the database? OTHER \$Fn>* (n=cartridge drive)
5	Press [ENTER] to initiate the Find Names command line.
6	The HISTORY groups that contain the point FIC21### will be displayed on the screen.

Lab 4 - Search Schematics and Area Database

Introduction

This lab consists of two parts:

- Part 1 involves searching through schematics for references to the point DVL23### where ### represents your student partition number.
- Part 2 requires a search through area database files for the schematic identified in Part 1.

Definition of part 1

You have changed the alarm option (ALMOPT) on the point DVL23### from OFFNORML to CMMDIS. There are schematics in your system that use the PVNORMAL value and need to be modified. All of your schematics are on your cartridge under the directory PICT. Use Find Names to identify these schematics.

Search Schematics

The following steps will identify any schematics that reference DVL23###.PVNORMAL:

Step	Action
1	Insert your cartridge into a drive you can access.
2	From the Command Processor, type in FN and press [ENTER] to invoke the Find Names Main Menu.
3	Select the PICTURE ED target (source files).
4	Select the References to ENTITIES target.
5	Accept the default value of wildcard (*) for all ports except the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ENTITY REFERENCES DVL23###.PVNORMAL• Where is the database? OTHER \$Fn>PICT (n=cartridge drive)
6	Press [ENTER] to initiate the Find Names command line.
7	The SCHEMATICS under the directory PICT on your cartridge that reference DVL23###.PVNORMAL will be displayed on the screen. Record the schematics listed: _____ _____ _____

Continued on next page

Lab 4—Search Schematics and Area Database, Continued

Definition of part 2 Assume you have located, modified, and recompiled the schematics from Part 1. It's possible that these schematics are configured to be memory-resident in some areas. Any stations loaded with those areas would require an area change in order to pick up the newly compiled versions of the schematics. Use the list from Part 1 and Find Names to search all area databases on your cartridge to identify those areas that need to be reloaded. (HINT: Remember, memory-resident schematics are specified through the Pathname Catalog in Area database configuration. Refer to Table 3 for a way to narrow the search.)

Search area databases

The following steps identify those area databases that need to be reloaded:

Step	Action
1	Insert your cartridge into a drive you can access.
2	From the Command Processor, type in FN and press [ENTER] to invoke the Find Names Main Menu.
3	Select the AREA target (area database files).
4	Select the References to SCHEMATICS target.
5	Accept the default value of wildcard (*) for all ports except the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• SCHEMATICS _____ (a schematic from Part 1)• ENTITIES to search? _____ (refer to Table 3 or *)• Where is the database? OTHER \$Fn>* (n=cartridge drive)
6	Press [ENTER] to initiate the Find Names command line.
7	The AREA databases on your cartridge that are configured with the schematic specified as part of their Pathname Catalog will be displayed on your screen.

Lab 5—Build an EC with Find Names

Introduction

The following lab exercise has you perform a Find Names search by using an EC file. The EC you use has a practical use, it allows you to quickly search for any type of entity references.

Application example

This example is drawn from the following application where a technician has to find what logic slot interlock is preventing a permissive from turning on, or interlock from turning off. While many customers enter a value for LOGICSRC (optional) or build logic slot displays, occasionally these displays may not list all connecting parameters. Using this EC assures you that you will find all connections.

Feel free to modify

Feel free to modify this example to your own personal needs. For example, you can easily add additional prompts that narrow the scope of search. You may notice that the EC asks you for an entity and parameter that are stored in ^V1 and ^V2. As you know from your Find Names experience, these can be “wildcard” entries.

Example command file

Figure 16 Example Entity Reference Command File

```
JANELL2.EC
03/23/93 08:34:39

& THIS FILE USES FIND NAMES COMMANDS TO SEARCH FOR ENTITY REFERENCES
& CONNECTIONS. R410 IS ILLUSTRATED IN THIS EXAMPLE, BUT THE FIND NAMES
& COMMAND CAN BE MODIFIED FOR ANY RELEASE. THE TAGNAME A USER ENTERS
& IS STORED IN ^V1, WHILE THE PARAMETER IS STORED IN ^V2

&V1  "TYPE IN TAGNAME OF AFFECTED POINT"

&P
&V2  "TYPE IN PARAMETER OF AFFECTED POINT, OR ENTER * "

&P
FN UCN_CP * NODE_CP * MODULE * SLOT * ENTITY * ENT_REF ^V1.^V2 RN * REF_MOD *
REF_SL * &P
&P
&P
&P THIS COMPLETES YOUR SEARCH
```

Continued on next page

Lab 5—Build an EC with Find Names, Continued

Build your EC

Call up the Command Processor, enter the prompts along with a Find Names command.

Step	Action
1	Call up the text editor and enter your EC file. For example, ED NET>S###>SERCH###.EC , where ### is your partition number.
2	Use the example EC as a guide in building your personal utility.
3	Be sure to save your EC file by pressing CTL, F1 and CTL, F2 at the end of your editing.
4	Run your EC file to verify that it works correctly. To start your EC, your command may look like this example: EC NET>S###>SERCH###.EC
5	From your partition sheets, your course manager may ask you to look for the logic slot interlock to a permissive. Search for references to the point DVL23###, using a wildcard for the parameter.
6	Your EC is now available for use for any type of entity reference.
7	Get a printout of your EC file; it is required for the criterion test.

Share your example

Be prepared to share your experiences with your example EC with others in this class. All of us can benefit from examples and experiences that you have.

Lab 6—Document Peer-to-peer (R410 and later)

Introduction

This lab consists of two parts and must be performed on a system running on R410 or higher:

- Part 1 documents peer-to-peer connections between two UCN nodes.
 - Part 2 involves building an EC file to initiate the searches used in Part 1.
-

Definition of part 1

You want to document the peer-to-peer connections, in point data only (not CL sequences), between two UCN nodes on your UCN. Your course manager will supply you with the following data:

UCN number _____

Node number _____

Node number _____

Use two Find Names searches to accomplish this. Direct your output to a printer before you invoke Find Names in order to capture the Find Names command lines.

Continued on next page

Lab 6—Document Peer-to-peer (R410 and later), Continued

Find peer-to-peer connections

The following steps must be performed twice. The first time to document the connections in the first UCN node to the second UCN node. The second time to document the connections in the second UCN node to the first UCN node.

Step	Action
1	Insert your cartridge into a drive you can access.
2	From the Command Processor, direct your output to a printer by typing: DO \$Pn (where n=printer you want to use) Press [ENTER].
3	From the Command Processor, type in FN, and press [ENTER] to invoke the Find Names Main Menu.
4	Select the UCN target (checkpoints).
6	Select the References to ENTITIES target.
7	Select the References to Entities in POINT DATA target.
8	Accept the default value of wildcard (*) for all ports except the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• NODE REFERENCES nn (node # of node references to list)• UCN checkpoints to search? nn (UCN #)• UCN NODES to search? nn (node # of node to search)• Where is the database? OTHER \$Fn>* (n=cartridge drive)
9	Press [ENTER] to initiate the Find Names command line.
10	The output from Find Names will print to your screen and to your printer. To redirect output to your screen only, type: DO Press [ENTER].

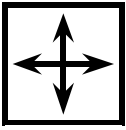
Continued on next page

Lab 6—Document Peer-to-peer, Continued

Definition of part 2 Using the command lines printed out from Part 1, create an EC file to initiate the commands. Send the output from the commands to two files on your cartridge. If you're feeling really creative, you may even want to create a generic command file that can be used to document peer-to-peer connections between any two nodes that you specify.

Refer to the example command files listed previously in this module if needed. Your command file won't be exactly like the examples given, but referring to them may give you some ideas.

Directions



DIRECTIONS—This is the end of the study material for this module. Discuss questions concerning the study material or the lab activities with a colleague or a course manager

If you are satisfied that you have achieved the objectives of this module, continue with the next section, the Student Proficiency Evaluation.

Student Proficiency Evaluation

Criterion Test

Test item 1

Describe a scenario where the Find Names function would be used to identify a configuration problem. You can use an example from the course material, or describe an example from your own application.

Test item 2

List ways the Find Names function is used to help document a database. You can refer to the list from the course material, as well as include examples from your own experience.

Test item 3

Discuss with your course manager the Find Names command files you created.

Continued on next page

Criterion Test, Continued

Test item 4

Describe to your course manager the choices displayed in the R410 Find Names display for UCN checkpoint searches, such as

- Entity References _____
- Node References _____
- Process Modules to search? _____

Figure 17 R410 Checkpoint Search Display

17 Mar 13:19:11 2
USER PATH : NET>TEST>

Specify a pattern to match for each of the items below (this will narrow the search) or leave the default of "*" (ALL)

ENTITY REFERENCES
NODE REFERENCES
MODULE REFERENCES
SLOT REFERENCES

FVL21000.*
*
*
*

What references am I looking for?

UCN checkpoints to search?
UCN NODES to search?

03
05

What files do I search?

PROCESS MODULES to search?
SLOTS to search?
ENTITIES to search?
Where is the data base?

*
*
*
DEFAULT NET LOCATION
OTHER

Where am I going to look for the reference?

The pattern specified will be used for the ucn ckpt and pm sequence objects

SUPPRESS columns of output?

NO

YES

Hit ENTER -execute command, CANCEL -start over, MENU -exit, HELP for info

FN

FN UCN_CP 03 NODE_CP 05 MODULE * SLOT * ENTITY * ENT_REF FVL21000.* RN * REF_MOD * REF_SL *

UCNCP	NODE	MODULE	SLOT	ENTITY	ENT_REF	RN	REF_MOD	REF_SL
3	5	APMM	LG1	SETNK000	FVL21000.D1	5	APMM	DC(1)
3	5	APMM	LG1	SETNK000	FVL21000.I0	5	APMM	DC(1)

FIND NAMES COMPLETE

9995

Self-Evaluation

Test item 1

Discuss with your course manager the scenario you recorded for Test item 1.

Test item 2

Discuss with your course manager the list of ways to use Find Names to document your database.

Test item 3

Discuss any command files you created during lab with your course manager.

Test item 4

- Entity References

The entity reference, usually in the form tagname.parameter, that you are searching the points in the UCN checkpoint file for references to. The listing generated will display all points found in the checkpoint file (that meet any other criteria entered) that reference this tagname.parameter.

- Node References

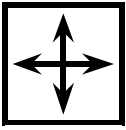
This is the node number (1-64) of the entity reference you are searching for.

- *If you are searching for a specific tagname.parameter reference, you will probably want to “wild card” (*) this entry.*
- *If you want to document peer-to-peer connections, which are entity references that reside in peer nodes, you can “wild card” the entity references entry (*.*) and specify instead the node number of a peer node. This will produce a list of all the entity references found in the checkpoint files specified that reside in the peer node specified.*

- Process Modules to search?

This entry specifies which modules of the PM/APM /HPM you want to search for points that reference the tagname.parameter. For example, instead of searching through all points in the node, you can restrict the search to points in a specific module type within that node. Possible entries are HPMM, APMM, PMM, DI, DO, HLAI, LLAI, AO, STIM, LLMUX, PI, SI, DISOE.

Directions



DIRECTIONS—This is the end of this module.

Use your course map to

- Get your course manager to sign off this module.
- Choose your next eligible module.

If you have a question

- Ask your course manager.
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LAST PAGE

